THE CROPS.

Good Prospects in the South and Southwest.

EXTENDED AREA OF THE COTTON PLANT

Large Additions to the Number of Wheat and Corn Fields.

The South Resuming Its Former Position.

intelligence from portions of the South and South west represents the growing crops in those sec to be in an almost unprecedentedly prosperons and promising condition. In all the Southern States the area of land under cultivation is much this year than at any time since the war, and if no material drawback intervenes before the arvest months to check the growth of the crops the productions of the South this year will be fully equal to any previous season.

The coming planting of cotton will be more ex-tensive than in former seasons, and some of the Southern papers venture to predict that next Fall and Winter, notwithstanding the plentiful supply of labor, there will be more cotton raised than car be conveniently taken from the fields. The Montnery (Ala.) Advertiser says it will be the most valuable crop ever raised in the United States. The money paid for it in its raw state will not fal short of \$330,000,000. Of this sum about \$35,000,000 will go to first speculators and first pur chasers, leaving \$295,000,000 to the producers.

Large additions have also been made to the number of wheat and corn fields, and the prospect at present is that the aggregate of those cereals will be largely in excess of the productions of former years.

We give below all the extracts we have been able to gather from our exchanges:-GEORGIA.

A recent trip to the interior enables us, says the editor of a Savannah journal, to speak with some certainty as to the present prospects of a crop in orgia. From the Savannah to the Chattaho the traveller never gets beyond or above the pungent aroma of guano. The cars seem impregnated with the stuff. At every station there is a strong reinforcement of scent from piles of sacks of com mercial fertilizers of every grade and brand and from the fields by the wayside the breezes come laden with the odor of decomposed fish.

In fact the demand for these aids to the farmer has been in excess of the supply. How farmers, already embarrassed, have been enabled to make arrangements to get them is a mystery we shall not stop to solve. Suffice it to say they have been furnished to the farmers liberally, and the farmers have used them without stint.

A dry March was very favorable to the prepara tion of lands, particularly bottom lands. The result is, that farmers are nearer ap with their work and have their farms in better condition than at the same time in any season since the war. This careful and thorough preparation must tell upon the coming crop.

Though the season has been by no means a forward one the stands of corn are remarkably good, The hard Winter killed out the oats sowed in the Pall, but those sowed during the Spring lock

The fruit crop has not suffered materially.

There was a frost in a large portion of the cotton belt of the State on Wednesday morning, but it did no perceptible damage.

Farmers appear to be in good spirits. Laborer working well, and the crop season of 1873 may be said to have been started under most favorable auspices.

The Cartersville Standard and Express says: We have not travelled over the country much since the close of the Winter, but from what we have seen we think that the present wheat crep is the most unpromising of any that we have noticed for years. In this section a much smaller area than usual has been sown, and much of it has been washed away by the rains or killed by the frost. During a recent visit to Cherokee country we noticed mere patches of wheat where once we saw large fields. The people all over the country are forced to give nearly all their attention to cotton. The wheat crep is so uncertain that they cannot afford to depend on it; and there is a large amount of corn on hand, for which there is no market at prices which would cover the cost of production and transportation. Cotton is the thing for us at present. We have not travelled over the country much since

and transportation. Cotton is the thing for us at present.

The Dalton Citizen says:—We made a short run up the State road a lew days ago, and were glad to find the wheat fields along the line of the road looking very green, giving premise of a much better yield than was anticipated a few weeks ago. The delightful weather for the past few days has, we understand, made a favorable impression on all the wheat fiches of this and adjoining counties.

The Macon Enterprise says:—Our letters and personal interviews from people in the country all agree in stating that never were crops of all kinds more flattering at this season of the year than now in Middle and southwestern Georgia. Providence has not seat us a cold Winter for nothing, and so surely as night will follow the day will a good crop year follow a severe Winter. Throughout the black belt of Georgia every seed of cotton, they tell us, has come up and is now above ground, promising to give the laborer a reward for his hire.

Tabot county crops are in advance of last year. The Stancard says guance are being lavishly used, and a larger area than was supposed has been planted in corn. The average wheat crop of the county is inferior, having been very much damaged by the late severe Winter.

The Fort Vailey Mirror has never seen such activity among the farmers as is shown this season. Lands have been prepared with unusual care and everything agricultural is being pushed to its urmost tension.

In a great portion of Georgia the farmers who raise corn have finished planting.

most tension.

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The Staunton Vindicator says:—The fine weather has given the wheat a start enough, and it is growing rapidly. From the Lower Valley we hear as good accounts as we get around this vicinity. In some portions of the country the wheat was frozen by the terrible weather of March, but the crop will be above the average.

The Pletamont Virginian, published at Orange Court Mouse, says:—Notwithstanding a good deal of the wheat in this section was killed by the past severe Winter, what is now standing has improved very much in the last ten days, having a green and healthy look, and may yet make a fair crop.

crop.

The Warren Sentinel says:—The wheat in our section, under the genial April sky, is growing rapidly. We do not think the severity of the past Winter has damaged it as much as was at first sup-

The Union Springs Heraki, of April 9, says:—
Corn has come up becautifully. Stands have seldom
been better. Some planters tell us they will have
no replanting whatever to do.

The Livingston Journal, of the 11th, says:—A
week ago a young planter boasted to us of his line
stands of corn and cotton. The prospect is fair for
a bountiful fruit crop.

The Greensboro' Beacon, of April 12, says:—The
reports from our agricultural friends this week as
to the forwardness of agricultural work, are quite
favorable. South of this corn is up and growing
of finely. Cotton, especially that planted the last
week of March, has also come up well, and is growing off. North of this cetton planting has not yet
been finished.

We learn from the Hayneville Examiner of the

We learn from the Hayneville Examiner of the lith inst, that the crops look well, and the planters are up with the season. Cotton is coming up rapidly, though many have not finished planting. Pears of frost still exist, and from the lact that there is a scarcity of cotton seed some are apprehensive of disaster from that source.

MISSINSPER.

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MISSISSIPPI.

The Starkville New Era of April 12 says:—We had a very cold disagreeable rain on Tuesday evening, but we had no frost, and hear of no damage being done to either fruit or vegetables.

A letter from Corinth, under date of April 13, says:—The fruit is all right here up to this time, and the crops, though backward, snow much of promise. Many of our farmers are right in the midst of cotton planting, though there is some cotton up almost high enough to scrape.

Of the crops in Carroil parish the Providence Republican says:—We can safely say the cotton crop is fully ten days in advance of the crop of last year. Already a large area of the plant is above ground and looking well, with the soil in a good cultivated condition. There does not appear to be any increased acreage in cotton this year, but the preparation of the land has evidently received mere stention.

The corn plant throughout the peach is more axis.

The corn plant throughout the parish is more ex-tended this year, and there will be a considerable increase in the yield if the season is favorable. This is a move in the right direction looking to our substantial prosperity, and a more practical way of getting along.

NEW YORK CITY.

Peter Dunn, a laborer, fifty years of age, late o Manhattanville, died in the Reception Hospital, Ninety-ninth street, from the effects of injuries caused on Saturday last by the falling of a plat-form. Coroner Keenan has the case in charge and will hold an inquest.

Coroner Keenan was vesterday called to hold ar nquest on the body of William Brophy, a man thirty-two years of age, who was almost instantly killed in Seventy-ninth street, between Ninth and frenth avenues, by a premature explosion while engaged in blasting rocks.

A concert will be given this evening at Lyric pianiste, assisted by Miss Antoinette Henne, alto Mr. Franz Remmertz, basso; Mr. Franz Bergner, violoncello; Mr. Philip Faerbner, violin; Mr. Pides Zitterbach, viola; Mr. Ferdinand Von Inten, plano and conductor.

John B. Gough is to appear at the Academy of Music to-night, and deliver a new lecture. Grace Greenwood is to lecture next Saturday afternoon on "Yankee Character and Humor," Charles Bradlaugh, Richard Proctor, Wikkle Collins and Gerald Massey have been engaged for lecture tours next season by the American Literary Bureau.

About two o'clock yesterday morning as Officer Killery, of the Fourteenth precinct, was passing the ladies' entrance of the St. Denis Hetel he observed something which looked like a bundle lying upon the doorstep. On picking it up he tound it to be a new-born male child, which he took to the station house, from which place it was conveyed to Police Meadquarters.

The reorganized Buil's Head Bank opened for ess yesterday morning. The bank building was gally decorated, an American flag floating from the flagstaff, and streamers reaching nearly from the flagstaff, and streamers reaching nearly across the street. The interior of the building also presented a festive appearance, the walls being covered with bunting, which was fastened to the windows. A large number of deposits were made after the bank opened. Mr. Cameron, the cashier, stated that the amount paid out during the day was \$45,000, while the amount deposited was \$145,000. The amount of capital on which the bank reopens is \$300,000.

THE TENEMENT HOUSE HOMICIDE.

A Warrant Issued for the Landlord. Deputy Coroner Marsh yesterday made a post examination at 423 East Seventeenth street, in the case of John Gumpman, the German who died in Bellevue Hospital from delirium tremens, accelerated, as is alleged, by violence received at the hands of Mr. Frank, landlord of the premises. The right eye was black, and he had two scalp wounds on the back of the head. There two scalp wounds on the back of the head. There was extravasated blood beneath the scalp. Death resulted from compression of the brain, the result of violence. Gumpman and Mr. Frank, landlord of the premises, it is alleged, had some words in the hallway, during which Frank, as stated, knocked his opponent down and he fell backwards, with his head on the floor. Coroner Young issued a warrant for Frank's arrest, and the investigation will take place some time next week.

AN EXCISE WARNING.

The unlicensed venders of ardent spirits in West. chester County, having long been permitted to business, cannot fail to be aroused from their sense of fancied security by the penalty inflicted yesterat White Plains. By a singular construction of the law bearing on the illicit sale of liquors, the debeen dismissed with a nominal fine, and then allowed to continue their eminently profitable the charge of selling liquor without a heense in the town of Greenburg. In his case the law of 1857 was cited by District Attorney Briggs, and the Court, in accordance therewith, sentenced the effender to three months' imprisonment in the county jail and to pay a fine of \$100.

NEW JERSEY STATE CONSTITUTION. Extra Session of the Senate-Governor

Parker's Nominations. an extra session of the State Senate of New Jer

sey will be held to-day for the purpose of confirming the nominations of Governor Parker on the proposed constitutional amendments. By an act passed at the recent session of the Legislature the Governor was empowered to nominate two gentlemen from each Congressional district fer the purpose of framing amendments to the constitution to se submitted to the next Legislature. In accerdance with this act the Governor will send in the following nominations to-day:—

First Congressional district—Judge Carter, democrat; Samuel Gray. republican. Second Congressional district—Chief Justice Reasley, democrat; ex-Senator Van Eyck, republican. Third Congressional district—Isaac L. Fisher, republican: Benjamin Williamson, democrat. Fourth Congressional district—Al L. Swayze, liberal republican: Martin Ryerson, democrat. Fith Congressional district—John W. Taylor, republican; Chancellor Runyon, democrat. Seventh Congressional district—Atorney General Gilchrist, democrat; Dudley S. Gregory, republican. se submitted to the next Legislature. In ac-

THE CONSECRATION OF BISHOP CORRIGAN.

This event takes place in St. Patrick's Cathefore stated in the HERALD, promises to be the grandest and most imposing religious ceremony ever witnessed in New Jersey. Even now the clergy of Newark, headed by Rev. Father Doane, are hard at work in their spare moments arranging the preliminaries. The musical services arranging the preliminaries. The musical services will be on a most elaborate scale, and will be participated in by talent of a high order from New York, Broeklyn, Baltimore and elsewhere. Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, will officiate, and will be assisted by Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore, the attending bishops and a large number of priests. Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, will preach the consecration sermon. There will be a solemn procession of the bishops and clergy as part of the exercises, and it is expected that there will be at least fourteen bishops of the Church present. It is also expected that a great many leading Jerseymen, such as Governor Parker, Senator Frelinghuysen and others will be present.

SCAFFOLD ACCIDENT IN BROOKLYN.

Yesterday afternoon a scaffold erected in front of the third story of Nos. 240 and 242 Hamilton avenue gave way, precipitating four men who were at work upon it to the ground. George Thompson had his hip fractured. John Newman, laborer, residing at 59 Bolivar street, was severely cut on stoning at 50 Bolivar street, was severely cut on the forehead and otherwise injured. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital. Francis Dougherty, carpenter, residing at 886 Pacific street, had his left leg broken. He was conveyed to his home. John Gallagher, bricklayer, who was in-jured about the head, was removed to his home, No. 500 East Warren street.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC. ALBANY, April 23, 1873.

The committee of the Grand Army of the Repub lic to make arrangements for the observance of Memorial Day have met and organized. The most extensive preparations for the event are to be made, and the prospects are that the day will be observed with more than usual attention.

Ac., between that city and Fredericksburg. The crops on the Medina and Cholo also suffered severely. In the city the gardens and the grapes were badly damawed, but it is thought the fruit crop was too far advanced to be injured very much.

The grasshoppers have taken possession of the fields in the western part of Texas.

A Hempstead despatch to the Gaiveston News, of the 26th of March, announces a cold norther for thirty-six hours; ice the eighth of an inch thick on the ponds; fruit killed, gardens all ruined, and the early crop injured.

The Austin (Texas) State Gazette, of April 1, recounts the fact of having been visited by an extremely cold spell on the morning of the 26th uit. A coating of ice nearly one-fourth of an inch thick was formed, and a great deal of damage was done to corn, tomatoes, potatoes, beans and other tender vegetables. It states that many farmers are now busy replanting their corn, and if they are visited with a dry season the corn up will be a short one.

The Gonzales Inquirer says:—From all we can gather from our farmers we feel safe in saying that the crops in this county sustained but little damage from the freeze of last week. We hear of but get from the country in regard to the destruction of the country in regard to the destruction of the corn and other green things by the grass-hoppers is calculated to make a parson swear. A friend down from Kerrville says there is not and the fruit in that section, and most of tt in and around San Antonio, while the hoppergrasses parade their armies in the unferent gardens and orchards about the city. They are very young yet, and cannot fly; but if they can do se much damage as in/ants what will they not do when they arrive at the age of maturity?

NEW YORK CITY. office, and the latter is a compositor. It is said that party asperities have a great deal to do with the present conflict between the two Jersey journalists. A few months ago the Grand Jury brought in an indictment against Rockafellow charging him with the offence. District Attorney Keash appears as counsel for the prosecution, and Jacob Vanatta, with Alvah A. Clark, are engaged by the accused. Rockafellow is about twenty-six years of age, of medium stature, and possesses an intelligent, orilliant leoking physiognomy. He is well and tastefully attired, and sports a gay looking

Mr. Keasby, in his opening address to the jury, said that the prosecution would show that the theft could be traced by a direct chain of circumstantial evidence to the accused. Daniel Porter kept a post office in Somerville. It is located in a building containing a grocery store, in a room set apart by a partition from the store. No other business was transacted in it but that relating to the post office. Stamps were missed at various times in a most inexplicable manner. The money accounts were deficient investigations were made which resulted in tracing the depredations to the defendant, after which the Grand Jury ionnd an indictment against him. Being suspected, the defendant was watched. Efforts were made by the Postmaster to arrange his letters in the box so as to detect the thief, and after observations being made it was shown that Rockafellow was the party who took the letters out of the box. When the letters were taken out if they contained money the meney was kept and the letters destroyed. When the letters contained checks they were all sent back in another envelope and put in the drop-box. The counsel stated that the defendant was closely watched during this last act. These letters were in the handwriting of Rockafellow and belonged to a Mr. Bankalow, of Somerville. After making some further remarks, the counsel said that other corroborative circumstances would be brought to light before the jury. business was transacted in it but that re-

Somerville. After making some further remarks, the counsel said that other corroborative circumstancemstances would be brought to light before the jury.

Some argument here ensued between counsel as to the meaning of the word mail. Mr. Vanatta contended that letters lying in the Post Office did not, in a legal sense, belong to the mail, therefore the indictment should charge that the Post Office was robbed instead of the mail. Mr. Vanatta therefore moved to overrule the testimony. Webster's dictionary and other authorities were quoted in support of this point. The Court ruled that the objection was premature, and ordered that the evidence be preceded with.

Mr. Porter, who was on the stand during the argument, was then sworn, and, after describing the location and structure of the post office, testifed, in substance, as follows:—He exercised personal supervision over the office; his son, aged twenty-two, was the attendant; the latter did the detail work, and was relieved at dinner by his brother, sixteen years old; both his sons helped to make the mail up morning and evening; the eldest was paid a compensation of \$10 per week, with board while the younger got \$2 per week, also, with board; I missed stamps, stamped envelopes and letters during the last year; there were continued complaints from parties to whom letters were addressed; missed registered letters also; in August last inquiry was made for a registered letter two weeks after it should have been delivered; that letter was traced to my office; that day I attended the office most of the day myself; in order to test the ruth of the theits I had two letters prepared and placed in a particular receptacle one evening and next morning when I came to the office they were missing; I wrote to the authorities in New York for instructions from New York in two weeks after it wrote I want prepared two decoy letters, directed to Mr. Barkaiow, and placed them in his box; left the other letters in their usual place: returned to the other letters in lieir usual place: r returned to the office the morning after and it they were gone; my first observation that the door was disturbed; a letter directed to the somerset County Bank was missing; afterwards found the missing letters in the drop letter box—one directed to Barkalow, the other to the bank; Barkalow's contained a certificate from Plainfield Bank; they were in different envelopes from those I put them in; this was on the morning of the 7th of October; that morning I saw Rockatellow in front of the office, starting to move away. (The letters were here produced and the bandwriting examined). I went and procured Rockatellow's handwriting and compared it with that on the envelopes put in the drop letter box and found that both corresponded and were written by the same person; I went to New York again and received further instructions; I endeavored to entrap him by placing watchmen in the office at night after that but fafled; Mr. Gaston with whom I had been consulting, told me had seen Rockafellow drop a letter in the box; afterwards picked up some letters from it, and found they were the missing ones; in the grocery store adjoining them were three clerks, but they had no access to the office; lost by these depredations between six and seven hundred dollars; had no communication with Rockafellow about this charge; he called at my office about three weeks after the charge had been preferred against him, but said nothing about it; he made an excuse that he came after newspapers; he called at my office as the charge had been made; during his absence saw him once in Jersey City; I was on the look out for him as was also a detective; had an interview with Mr. Clark, Rockafellow's counsel, before the indictment was found by the Grand Jury, and he told me to hush up the whole matter; Rockafellow made an appointment to se me about the matter, but failed to keep it. whole matter; Rockaiellow made an appointment to se me about the matter, but failed to keep it. The witness was cross-examined at length by Mr. Vanatta, but the examination failed to elicit anything from him that varied with his direct

Mr. Vanatta, but the examination failed to elicit anything from him that varied with his direct evidence.

Alonzo Worman, one of the clerks in the grocery store adjoining the Post Office, was called and gave some unimportant testimony.

Gaston, of Somerville, was called to the stand at the conclusion of Worman's evidence.

Gaston passed a group of young men engaged in earnest conversation on October 8, 1872; Rockafellow, the accused, was of the party; he was sure of this; although he could not recall the names of some of the others; Rockafellow seemed to go through the familiar motion of putting a letter in the drop box; Gaston hurried into the Post Office, but no one was in; he hastened to Porter's office in the adjoining building and told Porter of the matter; Porter hurried down, got the top letter, came back to Porter's own office and displayed one of his "decoy letters," already stamped with the Somerville Post Office mark; this act, according to Gaston, took not more than one minute and a half.

Vanatta wound Gaston up, and in a few moments Judge Nixon dismissed the Court with the usual admonition to the jury.

Ten more witnesses are to be examined for the presecution, and twenty-five have been subpensed for the defence. The trial will last all the week, and up to the present time it has occasioned a good deal of gossip.

HENRY C. BOWEN'S GREAT LIBEL SUIT.

Judge Neilson, of the Brooklyn City Court, yesterday granted an order of arrest for Mr. Henry C. Bowen, editor of a Brooklyn paper and defendant in a liber suit for \$100,000, brought by Mr. Thomas W. Field, Superintendent of Schools, the cause of action being the publication of an arcause of action being the publication of an ar-ticle concerning the plaintid published in defend-ant's paper on the 16th inst. The application for the order of arrest was little more than a formal proceeding, consequent on the filing of the papers in the action. This morning the delendant will be taken to the Sheriff's office, to give security for his appearance on the day set for the trial.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1873. Lieutenant Commander Crowninshield has been ordered to the Lackawanna. Commander R. W. Meade has been detached from the command of the meace has been decaded from the command of the Narragansest and placed on waiting orders; Lieu-tenant Commander Kellogg, from the Lackawanna, and ordered to return to the United States; As-sistant Surgeon Echstein, from the Narragansett, and placed on waiting orders

THE THUGS AT BAY.

They Are Sickened at Last by the Twenty Years' Sentences.

Recorder Hackett Threatened With Vengeance "Knife, Slungshot or Poison"-The Literature of Crime-A Judge Who Can Take Care of Himself-Three-Cent Pieces and Pins as Targets.

"The Court sentences you to be confined for twenty years at hard labor in the State Prison at

The thieves and thugs of the metropolis have heard this flat fall from the lips of Recorder John R. Hackett three times already during the present term of his Court, and it has made them sick. They can usually stand any amount of "talk," but these twenty words, with their meaning extending through a full score of years, are too heavy, and they have "tumbled" to themselves at last, and i their desperation have tried another little game. They are going to "bluff" the Judge, and have become literary. They think the pen is mightle than the slungshot, and they use it first, with a promise of trying their favorite old implement if

On Tuesday evening last the Recorder was sitting in his library, reading his correspondence, and among other letters opened an epistle en closed in a plain white envelope, and addressed Hackett, 72 Park avenue, New York city." The enclosure was a half sheet of ruled letter paper, of very poor quality, bearing the impress of "Ravine" mills in an embassed lozenge in the upper left hand corner and the communication

read as follows:—
Mr. HACKETT:—
SIM—This is to notify you that if you give any more of your Cruel Long Sentences to prisoners, such as 20 years or 15 years, for very trivial offences or for ordinary offence of Burglary, &c., your career will be cut short in a manuar you teast expect. The sungshot, the knine or Poison will be Brought into requisition to rid the world of a monster of crueity like you, who has unjustly sentenced many a Better man than yourself to Gloomey Dungeons for excessive periods more than their crime descreed just to satisfy the Public and gain a reputation for yourself for Fancy Sentences.

There has been lately a Party of us organized There has been lately a Party of us organized who are sworn under solemn oaths to take your life (or that of some member of your family, if we cannot get at you easily) if any more sentences is given by you that we consider unjust or excessive. You live in a fine bouse. You enjoy yourself well, and little dream What toreast your soldern your follow men to many of ments you condemn your fellow man to, many of them being driven into crime by sheer poverty and hunger. This well be avenged, so beware if you do not moderate yourself. You have a damnable name for cruelty—you are an agent of tyranny, so be-ware. "Sic Semper Tyrannus." We have your house watched, and when you least expect the "avengers" they will have you where they want you, either you or some member of your family. So help us God. "CRACKSMEN."

The envelope bore a three-cent postage stamp, and was post-marked "New York City, Apl. 22, P. M." After reading the letter the Recorder laid it aside on his desk, and proceeded to other busi-

yesterday afternoon to learn the particulars of the ominous missive. The Recorder had just concluded the trials for the day in the General Sessions, and as he descended from the bench invited the reporter to accompany him to the Clerk's office. As soen as the Judge had seated himself in his favorite room, in response to the reporter's inquiry, he

"Well. I don't know that I can tell you much about this letter, but the facts are these:-Last night when I went home I found this letter among some others lying on my secretary, and atter I had read it I thoughtlessly laid it down again. I at-

some ethers lying on my secretary, and atter I had read it I thoughtlessly laid it down again. I attached no very great importance to it for the reason that I have irequently received TIREATENING LETTERS purporting to come irom members of the criminal classes in relatien to my action on the bench, and never took any notice of them. I suppose this would have gone in the same unnoticed way, although I confess it is very annoying to receive them; but my wife happened to come into the library, and, as she sat taking to me she picked up one or two of the letters and looked at them, and finally chanced to get hold of this one. She read it, and it alarmed her greatly, and, as she is somewhat nervous and excitable, her apprehensions of injury to me caused me more anxiety and annoyance than I should otherwise have feit. Indeed, it seems to worry her very much, for although, as I said before, I have received many such letters, I never showed them to any member of my family."

"Have you sentenced any prisoners for long terms very recently?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, I think three or four during the present term; but I am not sure as to the number. You see this thing alarms those roughs somewhat, for I have promised them several times from the bench that in every instance where a violent crime, such as highway roobery, felonious assault, murder and such offences come before me, and are clearly and unmistakably proved, I should inflict the fail penalty, to the last hour, and I shail do it. I have never said this for mere effect, but I have said it because I wanted the criminal classes not to mistake me, and I think they fully understand now THE MERNING OF MY PROMISE.

I do nothing in a spirit of vindictiveness, but Lam one of the ugilest men you ever met, and I do what I say I will do always."

"Well, Recorder, have you any apprehension that this letter conveys a threat that the author and his in-tigators mean to carry into effect?"

"I really cannot say what they mean to do, nor have I the least fear of their threats. I a

discharge of my duty. If that is an invitation, or is to be interpreted as an invitation to attack, I shall take my chances with them, that's all. I never go

INTO THE HAUNTS
frequented by the criminal classes, for you see they usually come up to see me and I see enough of them in that way. So you will understand that I have a telerably open chance with them, as I never go into places where a gentleman should not go."

"I should fancy that with your acknowled reputation as a 'crack shot,' Mr. Recorder, 'cracksmen' and all other men of their stripe would want to let you alone," rejented the reporter.

"Oh, yes; I have got some reputation for my marksmanship and I think I can carry it out fully. I have handled fire-arms from my boyhood, and I don't think

ANY HAN LIVING
can 'draw' faster or fire more uncringly than I can. I don't know whether you know anything about my skill in that line, but I have frequently shot a three cent plece off the head of a distinguished journalist in this city in his own parlors, and can shoot a pin from a man's fingers at any time with a revolver. The fact is, I will guarantee them an interesting time if they ever come to see me in the way indicated; and if the parties who wrote this letter would only let me know where to find them I would put on my old Cailfornia pistol and knife, go and see them and let them hear from me. I don't propose to be bullled myself; least of all, do if the heart of the course, if such a thing should befal me, this letter might possibly be a clue, at least as to the motive which prompted my assailants, even if it is too laint to lead to the detection of the gang."

"Knewing that you are armed, Judge, It is scarcely likely that they will attempt to harm me, only that I must admit such a thing should befal me, this letter might possibly be a clue, at least as to the motive which prompted my assailants, even if it is too laint to lead to the detection of the gang."

"Knewing that you are armed, Judge, It is scarcely likely that they will attempt it."

"Oh, I

ters the roughs from committing highway robber in every one of our streets. And now I mean to make the long sentences a terror to them in every clear case of conviction that comes before

Perhaps in that way we shall be able to make

ns it is to decent citizens. I ask no favors from such men and shall give them their deserts. If they ever attack me, ne matter where they attempt it, ishall be awake, and if they do get me under I shall give a good account of some of them before taey finish the job."

"Have any of the threatening letters before received by you borne the nom de rues of 'cracksmen' or resembled this in respect to the handwriting?"

"No! none the

men' or resembled this in respect to the handwriting?

"No: none that I remember. You see, I never paid any particular attention before. I generally threw them into the fire at once."

As he said this the Recorder put on his hat, buttoned up his coat and prepared to leave the office, and the reporter retired.

The following are the names of some of the men who have "gone up" for long terms during the present session of the Recorder's Court:—
Edward durphy, aged twenty-two; residence given, 448 West Sixteenth street; convicted of highway robbery. Twenty years State Prison.

Michael Cannon, aged twenty-two; residence 57 Stanton street; highway robbery. Twenty years State Prison.

Michael Manoney, aged twenty-two; residence 57 Stanton street; highway robbery. Twenty years State Prison.

William Benyaerty, alias "The Wreck "aged pine.

State Prison.
William Dougherty, allas "The Wreck," aged nine-teen; residence, Clarkson street; highway robbery. Ten years State Prison.

HOSSAC TUNNEL

Minority Report of the Legislative Committee on Railroads of Massachusetts-State Control Advocated and Consolidation of Railroads.

BOSTON, April 23, 1873.

The minority report of the Legislative Commit tee on Railroads estimates the cost of the Hoosac tunnel, including interest, at \$12,000,000, and say that this expenditure is a charge upon the people and the property of the whole State. It seems improbable that any disposition can be made of the tunnel which can return to the treasury th whole sum expended, and it is for the Legis lature to determine how far a return can be made to the people of the State from this great public expenditure in increased means of transportation and a reduction of rates which are now a burden upon the whole com munity. Since the tunnel was projected new lines of railroad have been built, which give nearly every portion of the State direct access to the tunne and through it to the Great West. The committee are fully convinced that to secure to the people the full advantages to be derived from construction of this new avenue to the West, and to secure equal rights to all parties desiring to use it, the State must not part with the control of the tunnel. We are equally convinced that to secure efficiency in the lines working through the tunnel consolidation is neces-

convinced that to secure efficiency in the lines working through the tunnel consolidation is necessary, and that the tunnel itself must be worked and managed for all parties using it by one head. No private corporation can be trusted when its own interests may conflict with the interests of other and perhaps rival corporations to establish or enforce rules for the transaction of such business.

The report goes on to advocate State management, which, it is claimed, would be editent and reliable beyond that of ordinary railroad corporations. The bill accompanying the report provides for the appointment of five trustees by the Governor and Council, who are to be created a corporation under the name of the State Board of Trustees of the Hoosac Tunnel Railroad, and shall have sole charge, direction and control of the Troy and Greenneld Railroad, and of the Hoosac tunnel when said tunnel shall be completed or surrendered by the contractors; also of the Southern Vermont Railroad, and of such other railroads as may be leased or acquired under the provisions of this act. They shall appoint a treasurer, a general manager (whenever they deem such an officer necessary), one or mere superintendents, and such other agents as may be required for the operation of said railroads and tunnel. Semi-annual reports to the Rovernor and Council, and annual reports to the Railroad Commissioners, are previded for. Each trustee shall receive \$3,000 per annum, except the president, who shall receive \$3,000 per annum, except the president, who shall receive \$3,000 and the provisions of the act which shall be provided for by means of an issue of scrip. Provisions are made for the leasing of the Vermont and Massachusetts, the Pitchburg and the Troy and Boston railroads. Twenty-five per cent of the gross earnings of each leased railroad is to be reserved annually, from which to pay the rental—equal to ten per cent on the present capital stock of each company is to elect one trustee for five years, who shall become a member of the Board.

The

THE ERIE INVESTIGATION.

General Barlow Denies the Whole of Shearman's Testimony-The Attorney General Never Received \$100,000 for Services, Nor Ever Asked for It.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 23, 1873. The Eric Investigating Committee held its last meeting this afternoon unless their time is ex-tended, it expiring to-day.

Attorney General Barlow appeared before the committee and made a brief statement, in which he denied each and every statement made by Thomas G. Shearman in his testimony concerning him. He said he never demanded a cent from thermore, he said he never received a cent from the contract made by Belden and Hayes with the Erie Company; never a cent from Fisk or Gould or any person concerned with them; never was erie company; never a very construction of any person concerned with them; never was a party to any arrangement for receiving a cent; never was offered a cent, neither before he was attorney General nor since he has held that office; never wrote to General Sickles demanding \$100,000 nor any money whatever; he had received \$10,000 at the outset and \$2,000 subsequently, as he had before stated, with which to retund disbursements. When he paid the \$1,600 to Henry Smith he had no knowledge whatever as to what use he intended to but it.

put it.

General Barlow read each statement made by Mr. Shearman which had reference to him (General Barlow), and positively denied them all as utterly false and without the least foundation in truth. He concluded by stating that none of the testimony given by Mr. Shearman was such as would be received by any court; that it was based upon hearsay or had reference to third parties, and that any court receiving it would direct it to be struck from the records.

THE SEIZED LOCOMOTIVES.

Collector Bailey Sells the Iron Horses of the Hudson River and New York Central to Pay Assessments-Only a Small

United States Collector Bailey te-day sold eight locomotives belonging to the New York Central and Hudsen River Railroad companies, seized by him for non-payment of taxes. They realized him for non-payment of taxes. They realized \$22,750, and were bought by Warren S. Law, Jr., on behalf of the company. S. I. Fairchild, attor-ney for the company, protested against the sale, on the ground that the tax was assessed against the New York Central Railroad Company, and there-fore could not be collected of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad companies.

THE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD INJUNCTION.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 23, 1873. ville Railroad to restrain the company from altering the gauge of the North Carolina road between ing the gauge of the North Carolina road between Greensboor' and Charlotte, has been continued by Judge Alburtson till the hearing, but upon condition that the State give a bond for \$50,000, with good security, to indemnify the said company for damages that might be sustained on or before the 1st of May, and if not given before that time the injunction to be dissolved. Both parties have given notice of appeal to the Supreme Court.

SERIOUS FIRE AT ST. PETERSBURG, PA.

St. PETERSBURG, April 23, 1873. A fire broke out this morning, between three and four o'clock, in the St. James Hotel, on Main street. A lamp exploded in the parlor, and, although the guests of the hotel made every endeaver to suppress the conflagration, the flame rapidly burst through the front, sides and roof of the buildings. The fire raged furiously, consuming about half a block, from Clarke's grocery store to Kirley's sucker and rod factory. The residence of Messrs, Blake and Lee, on the opposite side of the street, were badly burned, though not wholl destroyed. It was with the greatest difficulty that the lower part of the city was saved from destruction.

tion.

The St. James Hotel was entirely destroyed. The loss is \$15,000, and was not insured. The loss on B. Kirley's sucker and rod manufactory is \$3,000; not insured. Clark's grocery was insured for \$2,000; loss \$4,000.

THE NORTH AMERICAN SAENGERBUND. CLEVELAND, Onio, April 23, 1873.

The organization of the North American Saenger bund was perfected last night by the election of E H. Bettun President. All the officers are residents of Cleveland. The next Saengeriest will be held here in June of next year. Preparations are making to render it the grandest festival of the International Association.

EVIL FORTUNE

Extraordinary Career of a Virginia Horse Thief.

FOUR YEARS A FUGITIVE.

Albert Fortune, a Mulatto Desperado, and His Adventures.

Arrested in Baltimore, He Is Tried and Convicted, but Jumps from a Railroad Train and Escapes.

RICHMOND, Va., April 23, 1873. One of the most during and noted horse thieves Virginia has ever produced—and she boasts of a good many desperadoes of this sort just now-made his last and most remarkable escape from the cars of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad while being conveyed from Baltimore to the Penitentiary here to serve out his term of imprisonment for thirteen years. His name is Albert Fortune, a bright mulatto, five feet in height, well wavy hair and eyes that glare, when excited, like calcium light. Spottsylvania county was the scene of his greatest exploits until 1869, when he was arrested, tried and convicted of stealing a mule and was sentenced to thirteen years in the Penitentiary. He did not remain long in that institution, however, for he made his escape by

JUMPING FROM A PARAPET wall forty feet high. He next turned up in Washington as a huckster in the markets there. He was not permitted to pursue his calling without interruption, but it so happened that whenever an effort was made to deprive him of liberty he either by artifice or by desperate resistance managed to elude the officers. He all the time proclaimed that he would never be taken alive, and the fact that he shot the officer at Fredericksburg, who attempted his arrest before his conviction, furnished sion he was traced to Alexandria and surprised in a negro but by three policemen, but instead of resisting he played the lox. Being in his shirt sleeves, he asked to go up statrs and get his coat, saying he would then go with them anywhere. His request was granted, when he returned, not coat in hand, but

WITH COCKED PISTOLS.

and before the officers could recover from their surprise was gone again. Some time after this Lieutenant Kelly, of the Washington police, who knew nothing of Fortune or his antecedents, caught him in the street with a bag of stoler boots and shoes. Lieutenant Kelly proceeded to arrest him; but Fortune, not to be so easily secured, as quick as thought drew a pistol and sent a ball whistling by the head of his would-be captor. The lieutenant fired in return some three times, wounding, but not disabling him. He, however, got away, and it was afterwards ascertained went to Howard University, where received medical care. Thence he was traced to an alley in the heart of the city, near Pennsylvania avenue, where friends aided him to clude further pursuit. He continue at large unti April 7, when he was arrested in Washington, and was again ledged in the Penttentiary here, from which he again escaped in the disguise of a mason, hav-ing contrived to borrow a suit of brickluyer's overalls.

ing contrived to borrow a suit of brickinyer's overalls.

A CHASE IN BALTIMORE.

Portune next turned up in Baltimore, where, a few days since, he was recognized by a former citizen of Virginia, who gave information to Sergeant Frazier and Policeman Barringer, of that city, and they at once set about making his arrest. Fortune soon became aware of his position, and as the officers advanced he commenced the flight in time—John Gilpin style. He ran up Baltimore to Liberty street, and up Liberty to a house near Fayette, where he tried a door, but found it locked. This enabled the officers to gain on him, but just as Policeman Barringer was about laying hands on him, he fell and disabled his right hand. Sergeant Frazier continued the pursuit, followed by a large crowd. Fortune, finding himself hotly pursued, took refuge in a house on Liberty street, north of Fayette street, the door of which he found open, and ran up stairs to the second floor, through two rooms, overturning the furniture, upsetting a cradle in which a child lay asleep, and jumped through the second story window, carrying the sash with him, on to a slied and thence to a yard over fences, and finally emerged on Lexington street, on the South street corner, and entered an alley nearly opposite. He was hotly pursued by Sergeant Frazier and Policeman Barringer, who had been joined by several other officers. Through the alley the escaped convict made his way to the cellar of a soap hactory, where, a light having been procured, he was Pinally captured to shoot him. He offered the officers of the shoot him.

tory, where, a light having been procured, he was PINALLY CAPTURED.

but not before a policeman had drawn his pistol and threatened to shoot him. He offered the officers \$400 to let him off, but the bribe was refused. The daring horse thief was locked in the Middle Station House until the arrival of Deputy Strother, of the Penitentiary here, to whom he was delivered on Monday. The Deputy started back here with his prisoner heavily froned both by the ankies and wrists. At about quarter past three yesterday morning, and, just after the train which was bringing him here had left Ashland, Fortune, who was seated beside Captain Strother, desired the latter to take him to the stove to warm himself. Strother thought this quite a reasonable request, and so accompanied the convict to the stove, near the rear door of the car.

The two had not been there more than a minute or two when a colored train hand opened the door and came in, and Fortune, selzing the opportunity, slipped behind him, hopped out upon the platform and recklessly jumped from it into the darkness. The train was moving at the rate of about forty miles per hour, and the alarm was immediately sounded and every effort possible made to get the engineer to stop it, but it was not brought to a stand until it had gone more than three-quarters of a mile beyond the point where Fortune had made his escape.

A large number or horsemen have since been scouring the county in the hope of securing the convict, but so far he has again successfully cluded arrest.

A JUDICIAL QUARREL

Unseemly Contest in Baltimore Between the City Judge and the Sheriff-Resignation of the Sheriff, and Threats of Unsavory Disclosures.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 23, 1873.

A strong sensation has been created in Baltimore by the resignation of Sheriff Kane, growing out of a quarrel between him and Judge of the City Criminal Court. Kane some time ago refused to place Gilmer's men on the Grand Jury, and since then Gilmer has taken every means hinder Kane in the discharge of his official duties.

hinder Kane in the discharge of his official duties. Owing to the imbrogilo the ousiness of the Court has been delayed, and about three hundred cases are in jail awaiting action.

The criminal classes of the city, especially the wealthy gamblers, have seized abon the opportunity, and with their political power have sought to widen a breach which secures them immunity from prosecution while it exists. Political parties are also interfering, the wing of the democratic jarty which gambling houses support endeavoring to help in driving Kane out of office. Governor Whyte has addressed a letter to Kane asking him to reconsider his resignation, but it is understood that he will not do so unless Gilmer gives way to him. If the matter is pushed to extremity kane's friends threaten startling revelations of the manner in which criminals are protected by grandjuries and courts. It is the most exciting topic raised here since 1366.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Formation of the New Administration. HALIPAX, N. S., April 23, 1873. The Prince Edward Island government, having been defeated at the polls, have resigned. The fol

been defeated at the polls, have resigned. The following gentlemen will form the new administration:

Hon. J. C. Pope, Premier; Hon. F. H. Havilland, Colonial Secretary; Hon. Fred. D. St. Croix Brecken, Attorney General; Hon. G. W. Howlan, Chairman of the Railway Board; Hon. A. A. McDonald, Postmaster General; Hon. W. W. Sullivan, Solicitor General; Hon. John Lefargy and Hen. W. G. Strong without office.

THAT DANGEROUS BOY FITTS.

Boston, April 23, 1873. A special despatch from Exeter, N. H., states that on Sunday night the boy Willred L. Pitts, of Lowell, now in a cell of the Exeter Jail, while in a somell, now in a cell of the Exeter Jail, while in a som-nambulistic state, got possession of a razor of one of the three prisoners occupying the same cell and attempted to cut their throats. Two of the prisoners were slightly wounded before he could be secured, as he was in a raving condition, and it was some time before he could be breight to his senses. He is now carefully watched when asleep and awake,